

RINGKASAN

Oryctes rhinoceros merupakan hama penting tanaman kelapa. *Helicoverpa armigera* termasuk hama penting tanaman jagung yang menyerang bagian tongkol. Serangga dalam menyuplai makanan bersimbiosis dengan organisme dalam pencernaan serangga. Mikroba simbiosis adalah mikroba yang hidup secara simbiosis mutualisme di dalam perut serangga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk : 1) Mengetahui perubahan bobot tubuh larva dengan perlakuan bakteri *P. fluorescens*, 2) Mengetahui keragaman mikroba simbiosis dalam organ pencernaan larva *O. rhinoceros* dan *H. armigera* setelah perlakuan bakteri *P. fluorescens*.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Perlindungan Tanaman Fakultas pertanian Universitas Jenderal Soedirman mulai bulan Mei 2016 sampai dengan November 2016. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap dengan dua perlakuan tiga puluh ulangan. Perlakuan P60 dan kontrol. Variabel yang diamati yaitu perubahan bobot tubuh dan keragaman jenis mikroba simbiosis. Metode yang dilakukan antara lain, eksplorasi serangga, perbanyakkan serangga, perbanyakkan P60, aplikasi, pengukuran dan identifikasi. Data bobot tubuh dianalisis menggunakan uji T, dan data jenis mikroba simbiosis dianalisis deskriptif komparatif. Perut larva dibedah untuk mendapatkan bagian usus kemudian ditumbuhkan pada media NA dan PDA dengan pengenceran 10^{12} untuk mendapatkan koloni tunggal dan diidentifikasi. Identifikasi dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Pusat Penelitian Bioteknologi Bogor berdasarkan sekuens 16S rDNA dan karakterisasi di Laboratorium Perlindungan Tanaman.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan P60 dapat menurunkan bobot tubuh *Oryctes rhinoceros* 10% dan *Helicoverpa armigera* 16%. Berdasarkan uji T, hasil T hitung bobot tubuh larva *Oryctes rhinoceros* dan *Helicoverpa armigera* berturut-turut yaitu 5,454 dan 15. T hitung kedua serangga uji lebih besar dari T tabel (1.699). Hal tersebut menunjukkan bahwa H_0 ditolak dan H_1 diterima, artinya bakteri *Pseudomonas fluorescens* menyebabkan penurunan bobot tubuh larva sesudah perlakuan. P60 dapat menurunkan keragaman mikroba simbiosis. Perlakuan kontrol pada *O. rhinoceros* diperoleh empat spesies diantaranya, *S. marcescens*, *B. thuringiensis*, *B. licheniformis*, *F. oxysporum*. Perlakuan kontrol pada organ *H. armigera* diantaranya, *S. marcescens*, *B. amyloliquefaciens*, *B. subtilis*, *Enterobacter cloacae*. Perlakuan P60 dapat menghilangkan *F. oxysporum* pada organ *O. rhinoceros*, dan menghilangkan *S. marcescens* pada organ *H. armigera*.

SUMMARY

Oryctes rhinoceros is an important pest on palm trees. *Helicoverpa armigera* is a major pest on corn plants attacking cob parts. Insect in supplying food do symbiosis with microorganisms in their digestive systems. Symbiont microbes are microbes that live as mutualistic symbiosis in the insect guts. This research aimed to 1) to know changes in the larval body weight treated with the bacterium *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, and 2) to know diversity of symbiont microbes in the digestive organs of *O. rhinoceros* and *H. armigera* larvae after treatments with the bacterium *Pseudomonas fluorescens*.

The research was carried out in Plant Protection Laboratory Faculty of Agriculture Jenderal Soedirman University, starting from May to November 2016. It used a complete randomized design with two treatment and 30 replicate, namely control and P60 treatment. Variables observed were changes in body weight and diversities in types of symbiont microbes. Methods done were insect exploration, insect mass production, P60 multiplication, application, measurement and identification. Data of body weight were analyzed by using *T* test and data of symbiont microbe diversities were analyzed using descriptively comparative analysis. Larval gut were dissected to take the entrails and grown on media NA and PDA of 10^{12} to obtain pure cultures then identified. Identification is done in LIPI Biotechnology Research Center based on 16S rDNA sequences and characterization of microbes at the Laboratory of Plant protection.

Result of the research performed that P60 could reduce 10% of larval *O. rhinoceros* body weights and 16% of larval *H. armigera* body weights. Based on *T* test, calculated *T* results on larval body weights of *O. rhinoceros* and *H. armigera* were 5, 454 and 15, respectively showing greater than the table *T* (1,699). This implies that *H*₀ is rejected and *H*₁ is accepted, it can be explained that Pf P60 caused reduction in larval body weights after treatment. P60 could reduce the symbiont microbe diversities. Control on *O. rhinoceros* were observed to get four symbiont such as *S. marcescens*, *B. thuringiensis*, *B. licheniformis*, *F. oxysporum*. *S. marcescens*, *B. amyloliquefaciens*, *B. subtilis*, *Enterobacter cloacae* were found on control of *H. armigera* larvae. P60 treatment could eliminate *F. oxysporum* in the *O. rhinoceros* digestive organs and eliminate *S. marcescens* in the *H. armigera* digestive organs.